



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—September 29, 1911.
HOW COURTS PROTECT MINORITIES.
"THE LABOR QUESTION."
MORE ABOUT WOMAN'S WORK.
LA FOLLETTE'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY.
JUDGE SEAWELL'S DECISION.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL
AND
CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

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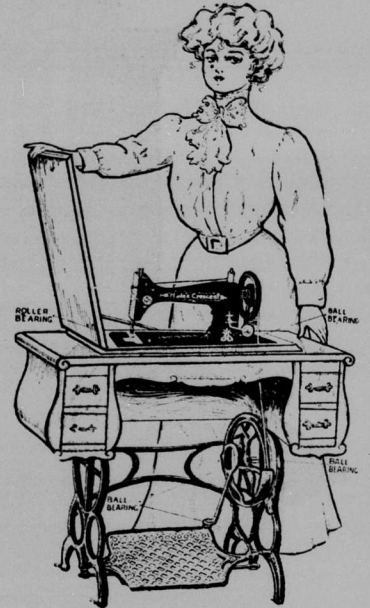
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LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

Vol. X.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1911.

No. 33

CHINESE SMUGGLING.

(Contributed by Asiatic Exclusion League.)

In December of last year the officials at Washington finally awakened to the existence of a ring of smugglers operating along the Mexican border line, and inaugurated a series of changes in the personnel of the immigration force in that vicinity, Inspector Charles T. Connell of Tucson being appointed to take charge of the district, with headquarters at Los Angeles.

The so-called "shake-up" had immediate effect on the city of Los Angeles. For months it had been known that a ring existed below the line for the smuggling of Chinese across the border, it being generally understood that the price was \$200 per head, gold. The pilots, usually Mexicans, agreed to bring aliens across the line to a safe place and then leave the Chinese to pursue their way as best they could. Just how long this ring existed is not known, but it is known that Chinese had been brought in via Tia Juana for months past. The revenue cutter Bear was assigned to the waters off the southern coast in quest of two boatloads of Chinese which were being smuggled across, but after an exciting chase, which lasted all night, the smugglers succeeded in escaping. One of the leaders of the smuggling ring was arrested, however, and convicted of having brought contraband coolies into this country. Incidentally he was found guilty of an attempt to bribe the officers who arrested him, having offered them \$10,000 cash for his immediate release. Judge Welborn of the United States District Court imposed two sentences at the same time—a term of a year and a half in the Federal prison at Leavenworth, Kansas, for attempted bribery, and six months in the county jail at Los Angeles for smuggling. His penitentiary sentence is to be served first.

The prisoner (Wong Chin Doc) was shown leniency because at the last moment he gave the officers valuable information regarding the conspiracy by means of which thousands of Chinese have annually been brought here through Mexico. His confession involved wealthy Chinese in San Francisco who are now under surveillance, and it is believed the gang, after having operated ten years, is about broken up.

The Government, realizing that such a "leak" exists, engaged the Orient for duty to abolish smuggling operations at all hazards.

Of all the laws on the statute books of the United States, the hardest to enforce is the one which relates to the exclusion of Chinese laborers. No race of people is as ingenious in circumventing the law, or as clannish, as the Chinese. They are deficient in their sense of moral obligation of an oath, and they will perjure themselves without compunction when the interests of their countrymen are in jeopardy.

The experience of the Immigration Bureau has led to the conclusion that there is a secret but powerful influence always at work, with the object of importing coolies. It admits, however, that it has been unable to locate or apprehend the individuals through whom it is exerted. No Chinese steerage passenger is so destitute that he cannot command money, almost without limit, in the employment of legal services and witnesses to testify in his case.

Once the Chinese laborer gets a foothold on American soil, it requires no end of effort to dislodge him.

The "Labor Clarion" represents the trade union in its varied activities, according to the declaration of principles of the American Federation of Labor. Municipal ownership, the initiative, referendum and recall, as well as other progressive movements, are advocated.

How Courts Protect Minorities

When opponents of the recall of judges talk about protection of the rights of the minority, let them be asked to explain to what extent courts have fulfilled that function. Let them be asked, for instance, why the courts have done nothing to ensure a trial by jury to accused persons who happen to be labor leaders. The constitution of the United States guarantees to every accused person a trial by jury. But this right has been over-ridden by the judges themselves, who have issued injunctions forbidding acts, both legal and illegal, then haling the persons enjoined into court on charges of violating these injunctions, finding them guilty and sentencing them.

Then there is the right of assembly, of free speech and of a free press. All these rights are guaranteed to citizens by both State and Federal constitutions. No majority has the right to revoke them. How do judges try to protect the rights of a minority to these things? Well, they protect them so well that in most cities of the country any policeman may with impunity break up any public meeting to which the powers that be object. In some places local officials have even the effrontery to ask prospective speakers to first submit copies of their speeches for approval and when the speakers have very properly refused, have forbidden and forcibly prevented the meetings from being held. In Philadelphia a speaker who was thus threatened went into court and asked for an injunction to prevent such unconstitutional interference and was most contemptuously refused. Some years ago the police invaded a hall where an orderly Socialist meeting was being held, assaulted the speakers and broke up the meeting. Acting under legal advice, the assaulted persons swore out warrants for the arrest of the policemen. The warrants were served and the offenders held. The courts will not let the case be "hurried" to trial. In the meantime, the ruffians in uniform are still on the force with authority to commit similar outrages at any time.

Through the Post Office Department attempts have been made, sometimes successfully, to suppress papers whose policy was offensive to the existing administration. The courts when appealed to for protection, have refused to grant it.

At the present time, Judge Dan Thew Wright of Washington, is showing his contempt for the constitutional rights of a minority composed of Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell and Frank Morrison.

What minority rights are the courts ready to protect? Usually the rights of predatory interests and no other. As a defense of the just rights of minorities they are failures.

LESSONS ON MONEY FOR WORKINGMEN.

By Richard Caverly.

Letter No. 10.

The people are taught from every financial pulpit in the land that a special priesthood, called bankers, are dedicated only to touch the altar of public credit. This priestly ministration began to assume peculiar importance in the early days of the Civil War. To meet this stupendous call of the war, money was needed. The banks refused to respond. It might be partly attributed to greed, but mostly to lack of coined money.

The Government called into activity the dormant creative force of the constitution and issued \$60,000,000 demand notes, and invested them with full legal tender power—and they never fell below par. Within three days after the passage in the House of the bill for these greenbacks, thirteen bankers from New York, Philadelphia and Boston met in Washington City. They keenly saw the potent energy that slept in that "despised" greenback, and with wierd, witch-like incantation invoked "spells" to make that sleep immortal. They called to them all beings that obey the want of special privilege, and "about the earth in forty minutes" went the girdle of their influences.

One came from over the "vast deep." In 1862 Hazzard, a London banker, came from England to this country and placed himself in communication with the American potentates of finance.

This is his confidential circular to them, read it carefully: "Slavery is likely to be abolished by the war power and chattel slavery destroyed. This, I and my European friends are in favor of, for slavery is but the owning of labor, and carries with it the care for the laborer; while the European plan, led on by England, is for capital to control labor by controlling wages. This can be done by controlling the money. The great debt that capitalists will see to it is made out of the war must be used as a measure to control the volume of money. To accomplish this, the bond must be used as a banking basis."

"We are now waiting to get the Secretary of the Treasury to make this recommendation to Congress. It will not do to allow the greenback, as it is called, to circulate as money for any length of time, for we cannot control that."

Ransack the drama, search history, exhaust literature, and you will fail to find 148 words, containing so great a conspiracy and fraught with such dreadful spoliation, as the famous Hazzard circular contains. It was no mean conception, it embraced the earth, and all men. By the indomitable pluck of the free American soldiery, the American slave was about to step forth to freedom.

This, the circular saw. Indifferent to the immortality of slavery, the new mastership was glad to be released from its cares. They wanted no ownership of man that imposed on them the possibility of loss by death, accident or escape. Debt is the name of the new master, and wages are the bands of captivity. Money is the lash.

But so omnipotent is Truth, that she compelled Hazzard to suppress his brutal frankness, and to crystallize his unvarnished meaning in the last sentence: "The greenback must not circulate. We cannot control that."

The greenback, debt-paying power is determined by the law of its creation, its quantity is

fixed by the statute, to be expended in an emergency, for these reasons competency and emergency—was beyond the control of the bankers. Therefore, they began to get legislation, limiting its usefulness and curtailing its power. Their first triumph was in getting all future greenbacks bastardized. They were, when issued, discredited, birth-marked, dwarfed and held in contempt. By depreciation the greenback was called "rag-baby." It took \$285 in currency to buy \$100 in gold, or \$1.00 in currency was only worth 35 cents in gold. With the inspiration born of this "Hazzard Circular," the bankers again approached Congress for more legislation.

It came in 1863 in the National Bank system. Its operation is not mysterious; by the limitations placed on the greenback in the "exception clause," there had been made an absolute market for gold and silver. With these, their owners bought greenbacks at heavy discount, then with them—the greenbacks—at their face value, purchased Government bonds bearing interest payable semi-annually in gold. The new act permitted them to deposit these bonds in the U. S. Treasury and in lieu the National Banks could issue their notes to ninety per cent of the deposit.

With \$40,000 in gold they would buy \$100,000 in greenbacks and then exchange them for \$100,000 United States bonds. On depositing these they would semi-annually draw as interest about \$6000 in gold, escaping all taxation. Then our "confiding Government" authorized them to issue in the name of the bank \$90,000 in notes, with which to reap another interest thereon.

This is the best banking system in the world—for bankers.

POLITICAL EQUALITY LEAGUE LETTER.

The amendments to be voted upon at the coming constitutional election number twenty-three. The amendments are as follows.

- No. 1—Weights and measures.
- No. 2—Home rule for counties.
- No. 3—Divided legislative session.
- No. 4 (originally known as No. 8)—Equal suffrage.
- No. 5—Lumber railroad use.
- No. 6—Charters for cities of 3500.
- No. 7—Initiative and referendum.
- No. 8—Recall of State officers.
- No. 9—Criminal trial.
- No. 10—Workingmen's compensation law.
- No. 11—State civil service law.
- No. 12—Power to State railroad commission.
- No. 13—Enlarged charter powers.
- No. 14—Municipal ownership.
- No. 15—School books.
- No. 16—State railroad commission.
- No. 17—Plurality to elect.
- No. 18—Local courts.
- No. 19—Railroad passes.
- No. 20—Clerk of Supreme Court.
- No. 21—Impeachment.
- No. 22—Old soldiers and sailors.
- No. 23—Railroad rates.

The Governors of the five suffrage States have given the California campaign a great boost by their advocacy of suffrage at the Governors' convention in New Jersey. They are: Joseph M. Carey of Wyoming, Governor John F. Shafroth of Colorado, Governor M. E. Hay of Washington, Governor William Spry, and the Governor of Idaho.

Isaac N. Stevens, lawyer, formerly district attorney in Colorado, newspaper proprietor and editor, author of "The American Suffragette," and who has probably done more for the cause of suffrage than any other man in the west, arrived in Los Angeles from San Francisco, where he made a series of speeches in behalf of votes for women. Mr. Stevens is on the eve of a trip around the world, but before departing he came to California determined to do whatever lay in his power in behalf of the cause.

THE PROGRAM OF ORGANIZED LABOR.

By the Rev. Charles Stelzle.

There are fully 500,000 accidents to the workers in industrial life every year. Probably 30,000 of these are fatal. If every year an American city of 30,000 people should be completely destroyed, it would rouse the greatest indignation. But in the matter of industrial accidents the 30,000 killed are men—producers, men with families which suffer most keenly on account of our recklessness and apparent indifference to industrial accidents. How some accidents happen is indicated in the report of the Factory Inspector of Pennsylvania. Referring to the iron and steel workers, he says: "The reckless manipulation of cranes and hoists; the hasty and faulty hooking up of heavy weights; the slipping of furnaces; the overturning of ladles filled with molten metal; the speeding of engines and cars without light, bell or flagman through the yards of large establishments thronged with busy workers; the ordering of employees to work upon rotten scaffoldings; the employment of foreigners, ignorant of our language and habits, in dangerous occupations without words of caution and without proper oversight, are crimes against humanity that call for drastic legislation."

The number of accidents in the coal industry of America are appalling. We kill more men in the mines than are killed in any other country in the world, in spite of the fact that our mines are most easily worked. In Pennsylvania alone five hundred miners are killed every year. On the railroads in the United States we injure every year 35,000 workers. Every eighth man in this industry is injured once a year.

Almost the entire burden of industrial accidents falls upon the injured worker and his family, those least able to bear it. In the United States the brunt of the struggle for the prevention of accidents has been and still is being borne almost entirely by the labor unions. The United Mine Workers of America has among its "objects" the following: "To secure the introduction of any and all well-defined and established appliances for the preservation of life, health and limbs of all mine employees. To reduce to the lowest possible minimum the awful catastrophies which have been sweeping our fellow-craftsmen to untimely graves by the thousands, by securing legislation looking to the most perfect system of ventilation, drainage, etc. To enforce existing laws—and where none exist, enact and enforce them—calling for a plentiful supply of suitable timber for supporting the roof, pillars, etc., and to have all working places rendered as free from water and impure air and poisonous gases as possible." Other organizations of workers have taken similar action with respect to their particular crafts, and at the annual conventions of the American Federation of Labor considerable attention is given to this subject.

UNIFORMED MAIDS.

For the care of its women travelers the Southern Pacific Company officials have recently placed uniformed maids upon all of the ferry steamers crossing San Francisco bay. Seasickness is sometimes the fate of the women travelers and the maids have already demonstrated their usefulness in this respect. The duties of these maids are to look out for the comforts of the women passengers. The uniform is for the purpose of identification, and all that is required by the passengers is to request her services. At all of the larger stations of the Southern Pacific Company uniformed maids are employed and they have proved to be a great comfort to the thousands of women travelers who patronize the lines of that company.

"There is a divine depth in silence."—Robertson.

"Motor" "Don't Walk"



When you're hunting that "new flat," our Rent Bureau will take you out in one of our automobiles. Service free.

The September Day marriage bell's peal is upon the ear. We'll find the apartment, flat or bungalow you have in mind. We'll furnish it up for you and arrange to keep it waiting until the glad day when you'll "bring her home"—surprise party, eh?

The old-time Sterling "Credit Terms" will make easy the lining of the nest with the prettiest of "Sterling Quality" furnishings—anything and everything for the home. "Come to the Sterling."

Something down
Something weekly



USE OF ODD LENGTHS.

The investigation carried on last year by the United States Department of Agriculture, co-operating with lumber manufacturers in the south, to determine the saving that can be effected by using odd lengths of lumber as well as even, has begun to bear fruit. The investigation showed that a material saving was practicable, and at a recent meeting of a southern lumber manufacturers' association the fact was brought out that a beginning has been made in putting the new plan into practice, and that an increase in the sale of odd lengths is anticipated.

It was formerly the custom, and generally is so still, to sell lumber in even lengths only. Waste resulted from cutting off the ends of odd lengths to make them even. A considerable percentage of a sawmill's output is defective. That is, boards have knots, decayed spots, or split ends, and the defective parts are cut out. To make an even length of what remains, it is often necessary to cut off a foot of good wood with the bad, and it is wasted. The practice of marketing odd lengths as well as even is meant to lessen this waste. The sale of odd lengths of lumber will frequently lessen waste in the woods also; for example, a log may be cut fifteen feet long which, following the old custom, would be cut only fourteen, and the extra foot would be left in the woods.

The introduction of odd lengths meets with opposition from many builders who are prejudiced in favor of even lengths simply because they have never used any other kind. Nevertheless, there are many places in which odd lengths are more economical than even ones—for instance, where nine-foot studding is used. Following former custom, the ends must be cut from even lengths to make the timbers fit. Some manufacturers of flooring successfully sell odd and even lengths, thus lessening waste in the woods, at the mill, and in the construction of buildings.

LA FOLLETTE'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

The "American Magazine" is publishing an autobiography of Senator La Follette, and the "Labor Clarion," recognizing that there are many trade unionists in this State who will be interested in his career, has arranged to get advance sheets for publication in this paper.

The extracts which follow are taken from the advance sheets forwarded to us by the "American Magazine." The entire story begins in the October number of the "American Magazine":

"In the preparation of this narrative for the 'American Magazine' I have no literary intent whatsoever. I am not writing for the sake of writing, nor for the mere purpose of relating the events of my political life. I have not yet reached the secluded age when a man writes his autobiography for the enjoyment the exercise gives him.

"Every line in this narrative is written for the express purpose of exhibiting the struggle for a more representative government which is going forward in this country, and to cheer on the fighters for that cause."

After describing his canvass for district attorney, his first political office, he says:

"Up to this point everything had been clear sailing. I was asking the people for an office of public service which they had the full power to give me; but I had not learned the very first principles of the political game as it was then played—indeed, as it is still played in a greater part of this country. I know practically nothing about politics or political organization, never at that time having so much as attended a caucus or convention.

"The boss of Dane County was Colonel E. W. Keyes, the postmaster of Madison. He was rarely spoken of as the 'Colonel' or 'Mr. Keyes,' but always then and for many years afterward simply as 'the Boss.' He had been for a long time the boss of the whole State but stronger men were then coming into the field and he was content to exercise his sway over Dane and neighboring counties. He was a very sharp, brusque, dominating man, energetic in his movements, and not then very young. A Bismarck type of man, he had fine abilities, and if he used the methods of force and of bulldozery toward those who opposed him, he was often generous to those who supported him. And he was big enough to give excellent public service in the office which he held for so many years. He was a good representative of old-time politics: the politics of force and secret management. He was absolute dictator in his own territory; he could make candidates, and he could unmake political office holders. He fought me for twenty years.

"I cannot now remember just how long I had been at my canvass before the Boss called me to account. My recollection is that I went in one day to the post office to get my mail. He had probably directed his clerks to watch for me, and I was told that the postmaster wished to see me. I had known him, of course, as a student. I went to him, therefore, with great friendliness, but I found him in quite a different mood. He burst out upon me with the evident purpose of frightening me at once out of all my political ambitions.

"'You are fooling away your time, sir,' he exclaimed roughly.

"He told me I was wasting my money, that I had better go to work, that I had not learned the first lesson in politics. He told me who the next district attorney of Dane County would be—and it was not La Follette. Boss Keyes did not know it, but opposition of that sort was the best service he could have rendered me. It stirred all the fight I had in me.

"'I intend,' I said, 'to go on with this canvass, and I intend to be elected district attorney of Dane County.'

"I set my face, and as soon as I left him I

began to work more furiously than ever before. I kept asking myself what business Keyes or any other man had to question my right of going out among the voters of Dane County and saying what I pleased to them. And what had Keyes more than any other voter to do with the disposal of the district attorneyship?

"He was dependent upon his organization made up of men, most of whom hoped sooner or later to get something from the State or county—some little office or job. But I had gone behind all this organization and reached the voters themselves. Whatever success I have attained in politics since then has been attained by these simple and direct means—and not otherwise.

There were five candidates at the convention. Quite unexpectedly, between the ballots, a Norwegian named Eli Pederson, a neighbor of ours, who had known and worked for my father and who called me 'our boy,' made a telling speech in my behalf. I can see him now—a big, black-headed, black-eyed man with a powerful frame, standing there in the convention. He was a fine type of man, a natural-born leader of his community, and he spoke as one having authority. It was to him, I think, that at the crisis I owe my nomination, which came on the fifth ballot.

This failure of his well-oiled machine astonished the boss beyond measure, and my fight for my nomination was nothing as compared with the fight for election. Then, as now, the boss was quite willing to support the candidate of the opposite party rather than to have his own authority questioned or defied. But the university boys, who were my strong friends and supporters, went out and worked tooth and nail for me all over the county—without regard to politics—and I was elected by the narrow majority of ninety-three votes. In January, 1881, I was sworn in as district attorney of Dane County.

"I shall never forget the speech I heard the old Chief Justice of Wisconsin, Chief Justice Ryan, make to the graduating class at Madison in June, 1873, just before I entered the university. He was one of the most remarkable men who ever served at the Wisconsin bar or filled a judicial chair; an Irishman by birth with a fine legal education. Of an erratic, impulsive and passionate temperament, in his decisions he was as cold and judicial as any judge who ever sat on the bench. His voice shook with emotion and his prophetic words, which I have never forgotten, conveyed powerfully the feeling of many thoughtful men of that time. I have used them in scores of speeches in my campaigns. Said he:

"'There is looming up a new and dark power. The question will arise, and arise in your day, though perhaps not fully in mine, 'which shall rule—wealth or man; which shall lead—money or intellect; who shall fill public stations—educated and patriotic free men, or the feudal serfs of corporate capital?'"

PUTTING IT ON MOSQUITOES.

Senator Gore of Oklahoma, while addressing a convention in Oklahoma City recently, told this story, illustrating a point he made:

"A Northern gentleman was being entertained by a Southern colonel on a fishing trip. It was his first visit to the South, and the mosquitoes were so bothersome that he was unable to sleep, while at the same time he could hear his friend snoring audibly.

"The next morning he approached the old ducky who was doing the cooking.

"'Jim,' he said, 'how is it the colonel is able to sleep so soundly with so many mosquitoes around?'

"'I'll tell yo', boss,' the ducky replied, 'de furst part of de night de kernel is too full to pay any 'tenshun to de skeeters, and de last part of de night de skeeters is too full to pay any 'tenshun to de kernel.'"

STREET CARMEN'S UNION.

Richard Cornelius has returned from the St. Joseph convention of the International Union, where he was unanimously re-elected to the executive board of the organization. He reports that they have adopted an old age, death and disability benefit system which provides for graduated benefits—\$100 for the first year of membership and being raised \$100 each year until a maximum of \$800 has been reached. A member who has reached the age of sixty-five, and has been twenty years a member will, under this system, receive \$800, if so disabled as to be unable to continue at the calling he can obtain his disability benefits in proportion to his length of membership.

The convention also adopted a plan whereby the parent body will furnish the bonds for local treasurers, thus avoiding the necessity of dealing with bonding companies.

The convention was the largest in point of attendance in the history of the union.

Mayor Clayton of St. Joseph, who is a strong advocate of trade unionism, was elected an honorary member. It is said Clayton is a member of so many organizations that he is compelled to employ a bookkeeper to keep track of them.

MEN'S SUITS**\$10****BLUE SERGES and Others****Equal to Any at \$15**

FROM every point of view by which men's suits are judged, these are **THOROUGHLY GOOD**. They are made of good, serviceable materials and are perfect in fit and finish. Hundreds of satisfied wearers will vouch for their quality.

American Federation of Labor Letter

Martyr to His Cause.

Trades unionists and the general public throughout the country are going to have an opportunity to witness the production of a motion picture that is said to be a masterpiece in that line of entertainment, known as "the world in motion." It will be produced in the leading theatres and moving picture houses, and will prove interesting and instructive. The principal parts have been played by representative labor men with a national reputation, and the picture will be a true and correct representation of the incident that stirred the country, when a citizen was dragged from his home and friends and spirited to a distant part of the nation, contrary to law and the traditions of our republic. The McNamara ways and means committee has perfected arrangements with W. M. Seely, of Dayton, Ohio, to manufacture and distribute reels of motion pictures portraying the principal events in the life of John J. McNamara, and particularly the most important incidents relating to his kidnapping from Indianapolis, Indiana. The sale of tickets will be under the direction of a committee of representative labor men, appointed by the central bodies, and councils of the building, metal and label trades, where they exist, on the request of the officers of the American Federation of Labor. During the week of October 8-14, inclusive, the initial production will take place at the American Theatre, Cincinnati, under the title of "A Martyr to His Cause." The officers of the A. F. of L. will immediately announce the cities in which the reels are to be shown and request the appointment of local committees, submitting therewith literature and data as to the means of handling the show. A specially-designed ticket has been provided, which will be issued by Secretary Morrison to the joint committee having charge of local arrangements in each city. This will be distributed as soon as the cities are selected.

Two Important Decisions.

The Kentucky Court of Appeals held, in the case of the Interstate Coal Company vs. Bax-avenie, that "the owner and operator of a mine could not relieve himself of the duties imposed by the statutes of the State for the protection of human life by contracting the work at so much per yard to parties who hire, pay and discharge their own employees." The Supreme Court of Louisiana held, in the case of Le Blanc vs. United Irrigation and Rice Milling Company, that it is not sufficient for an employer merely to instruct a new workman with no experience around machinery as to the working of the machinery, but that he must point out to him the danger connected with his employment, not in a perfunctory manner, but in a manner that is both instructive and impressive, and that the law not only imposes upon the employer the duty of furnishing reasonably-safe appliances originally, but also requires that he shall minimize the danger from the particular kind of machinery which he is operating. The court held, in the case before it, that where the employer could minimize the danger arising from the operation of machinery by screening it at a reasonable cost and without interfering with its operation, the law requires him to do so.

Some Results.

The following excerpt from "Toilers of Missouri," issued as a supplement to the 32d annual report of the Missouri Bureau of Labor Statistics, will show that unionism is a profitable investment: "While the average time for organized labor is 8.87 hours a day, there are 94 locals in St. Louis whose members worked only 8 hours a day. In addition, there were 45 with 9 hours, 47 with 10 hours, two with 12 hours,

and one with 13 hours a day. One local had a schedule of 8½ hours a day. The highest wages per hour were paid to the plasterers, who received 75 cents. Then came the bricklayers, with 70 cents an hour; stone masons, 65 cents; carpenters, 60 cents; electrical workers, 65 cents; cement workers, 60 cents; engineers, 62½ cents; ironworkers and lathers, 62½ cents; painters, 60 and 62½ cents; pipe coverers, 62½ cents; plumbers, 66¼ cents; machine operators, printers, 60 cents; roofers, 62½ cents; steam fitters, 68¾ cents; tuck pointers, 60 cents. Union cooks drew \$25 a week, flat. Some engineers were paid \$90 a month, straight."

"The Disgrace of Civilization."

Dr. Edwin F. Bowers, in a dissertation on tuberculosis, declares that it is caused by poverty and malnutrition. Under the caption of "Tuberculosis, the Disgrace of Civilization," in the "Western Railway News," he writes: "The splendid work of Dr. Evans, of Chicago, in publishing knowledge on this vital subject, has stimulated emulation from physicians, health boards, district nurses' associations and civic improvement societies all over the country, and effective work is being accomplished in stamping out this disgrace of civilization—the great white plague. But (and here's the rub) while we know how to prevent and how to cure (in the early stages) the death rate shows no perceptible diminution. Why is this? Because we haven't attacked the basic cause of tuberculosis—poverty and malnutrition. The wealthy do occasionally die of it, but in proportion of one to seven. The poor, overworked, underfed wage slave pays tribute to this modern Minotaur, devouring the fairest and most promising of youth. Of what avail the physician's counsel to 'rest up,' sleep in the open air, 'force feed' upon rich, nutritious diet, and live a wholesome, natural life, to a poor shop girl or a mill operative, toiling twelve hours a day in vitiated, lint-laden, super-saturated atmosphere, from which the greater portion of oxygen has long since been extracted and replaced by carbon dioxide? What sardonic cruelty (devilishly contrived as any in the pages of Greek mythology or Dante's Inferno) to show this doomed victim the beautiful vista of life, hope, health, happiness, a continued loving sojourn among the quick, and then dash the cup to the ground, shattered in a thousand fragments, and proffer him instead the bitterness, futility and hopelessness of his lot under 'Economic Determinism.' For his fate is pre-determined by his economic condition. If he is able to carry out the rules of health laid down for his guidance, to play the game fairly and squarely with unstacked cards, the chances are extremely favorable for complete recovery and restoration to useful productive capacity." Dr. Bowers prescribes good food, proper clothing, sanitary homes, short hours, high wages, compensation for injured workmen, and the substitution of the "Golden Rule" for the "Rule of Gold."

General Otis Blamed.

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again; the eternal years of God are hers." Truth cannot be crushed even by General Otis, and suits that will be brought against the arch enemy of organized labor prove conclusively that relatives of the victims who perished in the explosion in the Los Angeles "Times," on October 1, 1910, believe that their loved ones were hurled into eternity through the negligence of Otis. Three petitions have been filed on behalf of two widows and one father whose husbands and son lost their lives in the "Times" Building. The petition asks that Mrs. A. Mattie Wasson, widow of Walter E. Wasson, and Mary Crane, widow of Henry L. Crane, be appointed administratrix of the estates of their deceased husbands, and L. Joseph Courdway be appointed administrator of

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Deposits, June 30th, 1911	\$44,567,705 83
Total Assets	\$47,173,498 51

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If a firm cannot place the Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on your printing it is not a Union Concern.

the estate of his son, Howard Courdway. The petition sets out that this is desired in order that damage suits may be brought against the "Times" and officers of the corporation. The suits will allege negligence on the part of the "Times" Company, particularly in regard to the construction of the building.

UNFAIR WERNER COMPANY.

The Werner Publishing Co., of Akron, Ohio, is still an unfair institution.

In 1905, when the printing trades began to inaugurate the eight-hour workday, the Werner Co. peremptorily refused to consider the matter of shortening the hours of toil. The members of the Typographical Union ceased work, and later the same steps were taken by members of the Brotherhood of Bookbinders and the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Unions.

Repeated efforts were made by the unions involved to secure a settlement with the Werner Co. to place that concern upon the same fair plane occupied by its competitors, but without avail. Thereupon, the Allied Printing Trades began a vigorous campaign to acquaint the people of this country with the unfair attitude assumed by the Werner Co.

The result of this campaign of publicity proved so successful that carloads of books were returned, the fair-minded public refusing to purchase them, and the concern was subjected to losses amounting into tens of thousands of dollars.

In January, 1910, the Werner Co., unable to longer float its paper, which became worthless after being peddled about among investors for a song, with no takers, was thrown into the hands of a receiver appointed by the United States Court. Shortly thereafter the South Cleveland Bank failed because it held \$1,100,000 of worthless Werner paper, ruining scores of innocent depositors and resulting in the president of that bank being sentenced to a term of years in the Ohio Penitentiary.

By order of the court, the Werner concern was operated by a receiver until March 15, 1911, when the plant was sold, according to reports in daily newspapers, to the Bryant Paper Co., of Cincinnati, Ohio, for \$275,000, the Bryant people buying in the plant to protect a paper bill of \$64,000.

During the past few months efforts were again made to secure a fair settlement, but without result. All products of the Werner Printing Co. are issued from a notorious and hostile open shop, and are strictly unfair.

FOREIGN NOTES.

The introduction of trades unionism into Serbia has brought about many changes for the better among the working classes. The greater benefits, as far as hours of labor are concerned, have been secured by those working in factories—a class that has embraced unionism to a much larger extent than those engaged in other lines of business. The following statement is from the "Daily Trades and Consular Reports," issued by the Bureau of Manufacturers, Department of Commerce and Labor: "In accordance with the law of June 22, 1910, it has been ordered that business houses in Belgrade must not be opened earlier than 6:30 A. M., and must be closed by 8 P. M. They must also be closed between 12:30 and 2 P. M. The stores of the wholesale merchants may be kept open two hours later from March 1 to April 15, and from September 1 to October 15, the busy season. Retail stores may be kept open two hours longer from April 15 to June 15, and from September 1 to October 1. In the city of Nish, business places may be kept open from 6 A. M. to 12:30 P. M. and from 1:15 to 7:30 P. M. In all other cities and towns in the interior the hours are from 6 A. M. to noon, and from 2 to 8 P. M., from April 1 to September 30, and from 7 A. M. to noon and from 1 to 8 P. M., during the rest of the year. On Saturday, the stores may be kept open until 9 P. M. It has also been ordered that the working hours in factories shall be from 7 A. M. to noon and from 1 to 6 P. M. during the period beginning October 1 and ending April 1, and 6

A. M. to noon and 1 to 5 P. M. during the rest of the year. At night the hours shall be from 7 to 12 and from 1 to 5. Employees are not to be kept at work on Sundays or holidays. There are 25 lesser holidays when stores must be closed during the church services from 9 to 11 A. M.

During 1910 there were in Bavaria 259 strikes and 76 lockouts, against 171 strikes and 20 lockouts the previous year. The number of workmen involved in the strikes was 17,755 against 11,454 in 1909, and those concerned in lockouts numbered 19,712, as compared with 2146 in 1909. Of the total number of strikes and lockouts, 76 and 69, respectively, occurred in the building industry. In 66 strikes the workmen were entirely, and in 130 partly, successful, while in 63 they were unsuccessful. The loss in wages caused by the strikes and lockouts, as far as ascertainable, amounted to about \$714,000. It will be noted that the Bavarian workmen were remarkably successful.

A dispatch to the general secretary of the General Federation of Trades Unions of Germany announces that the great industrial struggle in Norway has been finished, with a good success for the workman. The conflict in Norway has been long and stubbornly contested by both sides.

Because the employers refused a satisfactory revision of the wage schedule, 800 men and boys employed at the Waterloo Main Colliery, Leeds, have gone on strike.

In Germany, members of the Metal Workers' Union have voted to go on strike because the employers have refused to agree on a wage scale. At La Basso-Indre, in France, the foundry workers are on strike. Railway employees in Vienna are preparing for a general strike for higher wages. Dockers at Bilbao and Malaga are on strike.

Six thousand drydock workers at Cardiff, Penarth, Barry and Newport, who have been idle since July 28th, have returned to work. The signing of a two-years' agreement with the rivet warmers, and a provisional settlement with the platers' helpers, ended the controversy.

Our Working Men's Lunch

Is the Biggest Value in town

Try it Tomorrow

All the desserts found in the High Priced Cafe's at almost half their price.

WE SERVE A COFFEE OF THE HIGHEST QUALITY

IN THE EVENING WE SERVE A

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LABOR CLARION

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Telephones: Market 56; Home M 1226.

JAMES W. MULLENEditor

Single Subscriptions.....\$1.00 a year
To unions subscribing for their entire membership, 80 cents a year for each subscription.
Single copies, 5 cents.

Changes of address or additions to unions' mail lists must come through the secretary of each organization. Members are notified that this is obligatory.

Entered at postoffice, San Francisco, California, as second-class matter.



FRIDAY SEPTEMBER 29, 1911.

OPPORTUNITY.

Master of human destinies am I!
Fame, love and fortune on my footsteps wait.
Cities and fields I walk; I penetrate
Deserts and seas remote, and, passing by
Hovel and mart and palace, soon or late
I knock, unbidden, once at every gate!
If sleeping, wake! if feasting, rise before
I turn away. It is the hour of fate,
And they who follow me reach every state
Mortals desire, and conquer every foe
Save death; but they who doubt or hesitate,
Condemned to failure, penury and woe,
Seek me in vain and uselessly implore.
I answer not and I return no more.

—John J. Ingalls.

When Samuel Gompers arrived in San Diego a member of the reception committee took his suit case and asked him if there was any dynamite in it, whereupon Mr. Gompers replied: "There wasn't any in it the last time I looked in, but you know I just left Los Angeles, and there's no telling what might be in it now."

Reports from Rochester, N. Y., seem to indicate that the two electrical workers' unions will be able to reach an understanding that will consolidate and solidify the workers in this industry. It is devoutly to be hoped that the friction of the past may not retard the progress of unionism in this important calling in the future.

The "Chronicle" has evidently engaged a man to write editorial squibs who believes most of the readers of the paper are women. In its issue of September 27th there are seven short editorial items of which six are about women. After October 10th this writer will be right in his element, as he undoubtedly is an ardent advocate of woman suffrage.

President Gompers while in California not only demonstrated that his capacity for work is almost unlimited, but that he is able, without rest, to render service of a high standard. He is still, in spite of his years, a vigorous, tireless champion of the cause in which he has grown gray, and from all indications he will be spared to the movement for many years to come. He certainly has earned the admiration of his fellow workers.

"Experts tell us that the sickness of our industrial workers costs us nearly \$1,000,000,000 a year and one-fourth of this waste is preventable," said Dr. John B. Andrews of New York, in addressing the closing session of the American Association for Labor Legislation. "Workmen in 138 trades are endangered by lead poisoning. The hatter's shakes is due to mercurial poisoning. California, Connecticut, Wisconsin, Michigan and New York now require physicians to report cases of industrial diseases. This requirement should be extended to every State."

"THE LABOR QUESTION."

In his book, under the above title, issued by the Pilgrim Press of New York, Washington Gladden has dealt with the question in a frank and fearless manner, giving consideration to all phases of the question in five chapters under the following titles: "The Case Against the Unions," "The Reason for the Unions," "Industry and Democracy," "Cross Lights and Counter Claims" and "The Church and the Labor Question."

In the first chapter, "The Case Against the Unions," he points out wherein the unions have made, and are making mistakes, and some of his criticisms might well be made use of by the movement, though some also show a lack of understanding on the part of the author, as to just what position the unions take concerning certain questions. This is particularly noticeable in his conception of the stand taken by the movement with reference to prison labor. He seems to think that the unions are opposed to prisoners doing any work at all, which of course is not true. This feature, however, is treated more plainly in an appendix in which the editor of the "Iron Molders' Journal" explains the position of labor in a letter to the author.

In the second chapter of this book, entitled "The Reason for the Unions," the author presents a powerful and logical argument in favor of unionism. He says:

"Nearly every employer whom you meet will tell you promptly, 'I believe in trade unions.' There is a goodly number of those whose works show that they do believe in them, and who are seeking to enter into cordial co-operation with them. Most employers, however, are apt to qualify their confession of faith by some such phrase as this, 'When properly organized and managed.' There seems to be something wanting in such a confession. Would a man say, 'I believe in the family, when properly constituted and conducted,' or 'I believe in democracy, when properly organized and managed?' Most of those who say that they believe in unions, 'if properly conducted,' mean to confine their approval to such unions as are purely social or beneficial." He points out that such persons are usually opposed to the real purposes for which the unions are instituted, namely, to improve industrial conditions for the wage worker.

The third chapter of the book, entitled "Industry and Democracy," deals with the possibilities of democratizing the industrial realm, and he treats the subject in a sane, sensible manner. He does not attempt to argue that the achievement of industrial democracy will mean the landing of the toiler or the captain of industry in the Elysian Fields, where the command to earn one's own bread by the sweat of the brow will be unknown. He argues rather that a greater degree of justice will be done and that more equality will be brought into being which will redound to the benefit of all, but that the establishment of such a democracy will impose the same duties and will require the guarding with the same zealous care that citizenship in a democracy requires.

Chapter four, under the title, "Cross Lights and Counter Claims" treats the subject in the main in a logical and forceful manner, though we are constrained to take exception to his conclusions when he contends that employees of public service corporations should be compelled, under pain of criminal punishment, to remain at work until the questions involved have been fully arbitrated. Any proposition that will tie a man to his work against his will savors of slavery and cannot be justified by any sort of evidence. Space does not permit the discussion of this question here at any great length, but trade unionists are opposed to compulsory arbitration for many reasons which no lover of liberty who understands the situation will seriously attempt to disprove.

Chapter five, "The Church and the Labor Question." His manner of treating this question

can best be set forth by quoting his language when he says: "The church can better afford to make many mistakes in enforcing the Christian law of industrial relations than to give the impression that the Christian law has nothing to do with industrial relations. . . . Much of Christ's preaching on social topics has no lack of definiteness, and the concluding chapters of most of the Epistles would be suggestive reading for those who think that the Church must avoid the application of Christian principles to actual human conditions. . . . And can it be doubted that the moral well-being of great multitudes is seriously impaired by the engendering of passions and hatreds in these labor wars? Good church members have confessed to me during the past few months that they were conscious of losing their hold on all the supports of religion; that there was so much bitterness in their hearts that they did not want to go to church, and that it was hard for them to pray. With those who owed no allegiance to the church the case was probably no better. Is not the church concerned with the fact that conditions exist under which great masses of the people round about it are getting into this state of mind? How shall the church go to work to get these people into a better temper? Surely that must be one of her urgent tasks. It will not be wise for her to begin by reproving the resentments of the working people and counseling submission. It will not do for her to assume that these uprisings on their part are mainly due to moral depravity. It will be necessary for her to show that she is aware of the fact that underneath all these surface eruptions of selfishness and passion there are fundamental questions of social justice; and that she is able to deal with these questions intelligently and fairly. It is not of much use to preach peace to insurgent laborers so long as they are in doubt as to whether you are willing that they should have justice."

In appendix four the author argues that associations of Government employees should not affiliate with the "American Federation of Labor or any other organization which undertakes to determine for them the terms and conditions under which they must perform their service." This shows a wrong conception of the American Federation of Labor, because it does not attempt to determine for any affiliated organization the terms and conditions under which they shall perform their service. All such questions are left entirely in the hands of the affiliated union.

The book is well printed and bound and covers about 200 pages in large type, and, taken as a whole, we can commend it to all classes as well worth reading and as a fair, candid presentation of the situation as seen by the author. We especially commend it to trade unionists as calculated to be of benefit because of the position from which the author discusses the questions and because of his friendly candor in telling us of our mistakes and faults.

"There is a risk in all business, and the bigger the corporation the bigger the risk. Whether properly or not, it is doubtful whether any group of men competent to organize and direct such a corporation as the tobacco trust would risk their time, effort and money without the expectation of 20 per cent annual profit."—San Francisco "Chronicle."

Rather a frank admission from such a source. When attempts are made to raise wages or shorten hours by trade unionists the employers invariably state that they are unable to stand the increase and are actually running at a loss. The investment of money is one thing while the investment of labor power is another, and labor should always bow to money. Even though children must remain out of school in order to do so, capital must be rewarded with at least 20 per cent.

GOMPERS AT DREAMLAND RINK.

President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor addressed an audience that filled Dreamland Rink to the limit of its capacity on Sunday night, at the McNamara protest meeting.

The chairman of the evening was Secretary Tveitmoe of the Building Trades Council, who introduced President Kelly of the Labor Council, who briefly registered his protest against the manner in which the McNamaras were stolen from their homes.

Chairman Tveitmoe then introduced President Gompers to the audience. Speaking in a voice that carried to every nook and corner, Gompers said in part:

"I feel so wonderfully impressed by this great outpouring of the men and women of San Francisco, that I am almost overwhelmed by the great responsibility of addressing you on the subject of the trial of the McNamara brothers. For one, I want to enter my strongest protest against the presumption of guilt held by those who want to deal a death blow to organized labor over the mangled bodies of the McNamara boys.

"The eyes of all Californians are riveted on San Francisco. Yours is the first voice to be raised and from which encouragement or depression will go forth. The day after my entrance into Los Angeles I felt it my duty and a privilege to meet the McNamara boys and to shake them by the hand. We had a long conversation together and they said to me: 'Sam, if you meet any union men and women, tell them that we are strong in body and spirit, innocent, and that it is all a manufactured scheme.'

"We, of the labor movement, felt most keenly of all the shock brought by the destruction of the 'Times' building, and the death of 21 laboring men. We don't have to wear our sympathies on our sleeve to satisfy the enemies of labor who wouldn't believe us anyhow. I repeat that the shock was felt most keenly by us because our beloved labor movement was once again made the target for the poisonous darts of our enemies.

"Our labor movement does not rest on crime or brutality for its success, and its enemies know that as well as we do. It is, however, a weapon in the hands of our enemies with which to create the impression that our movement is permeated with crime and violence. We know the history of this antagonism. It was founded and given its birth by no less a personage than the Emperor Napoleon III of France.

"The third Napoleon created a bureau of detectives and operatives called the 'agents de provocateur,' or in English, 'agents to provoke.' These men mingled among the people to discover their troubles and grievances. When they found a group desirous of a republican form of power, they inflamed the liberalists with hot speeches and caused them to act without caution. Then they had these seekers after liberty shot down by the gendarmerie, police and soldiery as traitors to the empire.

"The form of this bureau has been transferred to this country by the National Association of Manufacturers of the United States. Look at your detective agencies, and you will find that their greatest business is to work among the toilers; to learn of their grievances and their plans for the gaining of better conditions; to report their findings to the employers, with the result that the blacklist and the lockout ensue.

"It has been proved that time and again the detectives of the employers' associations have destroyed car tracks, streetcars and roundhouses, valued at hundreds of thousands of dollars, in order to change the sympathy of the general public for the battling workers into odium. It is just as fair to assume that the whole scheme in Los Angeles was concocted by the employers against organized labor as to find the McNamara boys guilty before they have been given a fair

trial. I, for one, am going to assume they are innocent until they have had that trial.

"The manner in which the detective agencies, the notorious Burns, stole these men away without allowing them a chance to speak a parting word to their families, to consult an attorney, or to speak in their own behalf in a court of competent jurisdiction in their own State, where they were best known, shows what kind of justice is being sought by those in Los Angeles.

"If this Burns was so sure of his men, why did he steal them out of their own State in irons, without giving them a chance to appear in a court of law in Indiana? What kind of a prosecution is it in a case as large and important as this one that goes into the newspapers and magazines of a country and there tries its accused?"

At this point, Gompers took up the subject of Attorney Harrington's trial for contempt of court for refusing to divulge facts concerning the defense of the McNamaras, in which he is engaged, denouncing the grand jury for its action in attempting to force a lawyer for the defense to talk of his clients' interests.

Mayor McCarthy was then introduced and spoke briefly of the conditions with which the movement has been confronted, and entered an emphatic protest against the conduct of the prosecution in the McNamara case.

JUDGE SEAWELL'S DECISION.

Judge Seawell, in handing down his decision in the matter of the Sutter street railway controversy, has opened the way for the Geary street road ultimately to reach the ferries. The effect of the decision runs about as follows:

The Sutter Street Railroad Company's franchise has been forfeited so far as lower Market street is concerned; the franchise in dispute is void because it covered more than five blocks, which was in violation of the law at the time it was granted; the sale of the franchise to the United Railroads was inefficacious because the law did not permit such a sale; horse-car service in lower Market street is inadequate to the need of the people.

The railroad company will in all probability appeal the case, but as Judge Seawell is recognized among lawyers as one of the ablest jurists on the bench in this State, it is unlikely that the higher courts will find errors upon which to base a reversal, and about the only damage that the United Railroads will be able to do the people in this regard will be to cause long and numerous delays, such as invariably result when judgment is rendered against unscrupulous and greedy corporations.

If all judges did their duty as Judge Seawell has performed his there would not now be such a strong demand for a constitutional amendment permitting the recall of judges, and those opposed to the measure might have some chance of winning, but if all judges did their duty there would be no incentive for antagonism to the recall of the judiciary. The only persons now opposed to it are those who have profited by having men on the bench who did not do their duty. That there are exceptions to this rule we do not dispute—there are always among us a few gullible and deluded souls who believe the silly tales of the hirelings who oppose all measures calculated to be of benefit to the great mass of the people. In this day and age, however, there are not enough of them to make the corporation arguments effective. Most men are doing their own thinking nowadays.

Let us hope that the Supreme Court will hurry matters along in this case so that construction work may not be delayed and the Geary street road pushed straight through to the ferry building so that the people of this city may have at least one car line to carry them to their homes without expert sardine canners to pack them into the cars.

A Masterpiece In English Prose**FREE SPEECH.**

By Theodore Tilton.

Free speech is not merely a spark from an eloquent orator's glowing tongue, even though his utterance has power to kindle men's passions or melt their hearts. Free speech is an eloquence above eloquence. It is an oratory of its own, and not every orator is its apostle.

For many years a Carmelite monk touched the souls of men with the consolation of faith; and Paris, listening, said: "This is eloquence." Then, in that trial hour of his history, the same preacher, against the impending and dread anathema of Rome, exclaimed, "I will not enter the pulpit in chains!" and the world said, "Hark! this is more than eloquence—it is Free Speech." Yes, eloquence is one thing, and free speech is another. Open Macaulay's history. Lord Halifax was the chief silver-tongue among a whole generation of English statesmen, but though he woke the ringing echoes of many a Parliament, and though wherever he went he carried a full mouth of fine English, yet never in all his public career, did he utter as much free speech as John Hampden let loose in a single sentence, when he said, "I will not pay twenty-one shillings and six-pence ship money."

Edward Everett leaves many speeches; Patrick Henry, few. But the great word-painter, who busied himself with painting the white lily of Washington's fame, never caught that greater language of free speech that burned upon the tongue of him who knew how to say: "Give me liberty or give me death."

Free speech is like the angel that delivered St. Peter from prison. Its mission is to rescue from captivity some divinely-inspired truth or principle, which unjust men have locked in dungeons or bound in chains. For thirty years the free speech of this country was consecrated to one sublime idea—an idea graven on the Bell of Independence, which says: "Proclaim liberty throughout the land, to all the inhabitants thereof." After thirty years' debate on human liberty, this idea is like Ophelia's rosemary. It is for remembrance, and it calls to mind the champions of free speech in New England. They are the choice master spirits of the age. Some of them have been hissed, others failed, all shall be revered. As the legend runs, Saint Hubert died and was buried. A green branch lying on his breast was buried with him, and when at the end of a hundred years his grave was opened the good man's body had dissolved into dust, but the fair branch had kept its perennial green. So the advocates of free speech shall die and their laurels be buried with them. But when the next generation, wise, just and impartial, shall make inquiry for the heroes, the prophets and princely souls of this present age, long after their bones are ashes, their laurels shall abide in imperishable green.

UNION PLAYING CARDS.

A. Eldon Duke, a member of the Typographical Union of Peoria, Ill., has a copyright on a unique pack of playing cards which will prove instructive to all who have a desire for a better acquaintance with union labels and insignias. There are 53 cards in each pack, including a joker, and on the face of each appears one of the union labels used by the different crafts, a union button or an appropriate union inscription.

Tin plate boys are on strike at Swansea, England, and girls at Owmfelin are also engaged in an industrial struggle. About 300 boys and girls are out, and 3000 men will have to stop work unless an early settlement is reached.

San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held September 22, 1911.

Meeting called to order at 8:20 p. m., Vice-President Rosenthal in the chair.

Roll Call of Officers—President Kelly absent. Delegate Brock (Laundry Workers) appointed vice-president pro tem.

Credentials—Chauffeurs—M. D. Steward, vice M. Weingarten. Cooks' Helpers, Edward Fennessy, vice Sam Neftel. Freight Handlers—M. L. Gates, vice John Dunn. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From Waiters No. 30, inclosing check for \$100 for Los Angeles strike fund, and \$25 for McNamara buttons. From Northern California Association, opposed to woman's suffrage, thanks for postponement of time of hearing. From Cigar Makers' Union, to the effect that they had adopted the union label order of business.

Referred to Label Section—From Painters No. 19, inclosing communication from Hatters on label. From Joint Committee of Printing Trades, relative to the unfair Werner Co. of Akron, Ohio.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Sheet Metal Workers No. 95, complaint about infringement of jurisdiction. From Freight Handlers' Union, proposed wage scale. From Joint Local Executive Board of Culinary Workers, notification that they had unseated Cooks' Helpers No. 110. From J. P. Sherbesman, notification that he had been expelled from International, and desiring assistance in organizing men.

The following resolutions presented by Delegate Lively (Pile Drivers) were on motion adopted:

"Whereas, There is to be decided on the 26th day of September, 1911, political issues of vital importance to the labor movement of the City and County of San Francisco, and that the American Federation of Labor recommends that the labor movement should obtain power of all legislative bodies, and that we have been advised by its president, Samuel Gompers, to retain the legislative power that we have, therefore be it

"Resolved, That this Council approve of the action of all unions declaring September 26, 1911, a legal holiday."

The secretary called the Council's attention to the fact that he had received a communication from Brother George Gunrey, secretary-treasurer of Los Angeles Strike Committee, inclosing copies of communications sent to Andrew Furuseth and Walter Macarthur, members of the Sailors' Union, from J. J. McNamara, which communication requested them to assist the trade unionists of San Francisco in the political campaign now on. It was moved that the communication be read; motion carried. Moved that the Council go into executive session during the reading of communications; motion lost; 62 in favor, 113 against.

After being read it was moved that the communications be printed in the "Labor Clarion." Amendment that they be filed. Amendment to amendment that the Council indorse the sentiments contained, and that copies be given to the press. The previous question was called for and put upon the above motions and amendments. Delegate Schulberg demanded a roll call vote on the amendment to the amendment; there being seventeen delegates calling for same, the roll call was ordered.

Ayes—Delegates Dewar, Talbot, Eiswold, Schumacher, Hepburn, Briscoe, Alpers, Estino, Pizzano, Larabee, Less, Price, Weisgerber, Condrotte, Jas. O'Brien, Rodegers, McTiernan, Roderick, John Kane, McGuire, Desepte, Floegel, Patrick O'Brien, Kloos, Maxwell, Zimmerman, McHugh, Morris, Swanson, Abel Tierney, Hopp, McLeod, French, Severn, Holland, Flaherty, W. E. Kelly, Littleton, Dixon, Drake, Lane, Merry-

field, Steimer, Connolly, J. C. Morris, Cresce, Randolph, Hubacheck, D. J. Murphy, Kidd, Breslin, Cameron, Knell, Hansen, Pike, E. McCarthy, McCormack, Vaughn, Barker, J. J. Murphy, Shuttleworth, Cain, Olaf Anderson, Kehoe, Sheehan, Bailey, Burnett, D. P. Haggerty, Gramendolf, Miller, Frank McDonald, Wm. Riley, Hawkins, E. W. Miller, Morton, Matheson, Bonsor, Root, Kelly, Lang, Lively, Engram, Moran, Downing, Tyrrell, Cantrowith, O'Brien, Fisher, J. Miller, Beaver, Daley, McNally, Mrs. E. O'Keefe, Dominic Kane, O'Halleran, D. Rogers, Ed. Horan, Miss Rose Myears, Ewald, Scherr, Noonan, Gibbons, Gorman, O'Connell, O'Neill, Quinlan, Fogel, M. O'Leary, Lomasney, Moloney, Radhoff, Alt, Francoer, Fink, Johnson, Scott, Reynolds. Total votes, 117.

No—Delegates Hylen, Huntsman, Miss Lora Kent, Hassler, Dammer, Robinson, Evans, Ryan, Tubbs, Meyer, Blum, I. Miller, Salinger, Mrs. Margaret Seaman, Miss Mary Fenton, Taylor, Erickson, Angove, Lamb, Seaman, Eichenberger, Decker, Eagan, Lehman, Spencer, Schulberg, A. J. Gallagher, Fitzgerald, J. B. Gallagher, Broulette, Erickson, Furuseth, Rollo, Scharrenberg, Kenny, Mitchell, Child, Miss Carrie Parmer, McGaha, Walker, Olivia, Abrams, Rizzo, Mullen, Parker, Bebergall, Mappin, Inkster, Rosenthal. Total, 51.

A. Bierman declined to vote.

The chair declared the amendment to the amendment carried.

Label Section—Recommended that the Council set aside \$150 in conjunction with the Building Trades Council for the purpose of holding a moving picture label show in accordance with the request of Boot and Shoe Workers' International Union. This recommendation was referred to the executive committee to take up with the Building Trades Council.

Executive Committee—Recommended that the Council donate \$100 to the Garment Workers of St. Louis; concurred in. Recommended that the request of the Central Body of New York be referred to the delegate to the convention of A. F. of L. when elected. Recommended that Council declare intention of levying a boycott on Sorensen & Co. On the matter of the resolution from Carpenters No. 483, dealing with the establishment of a morning paper, the committee after expressing its opinion, recommended that the communication be filed for the present. Report concurred in.

Organizing Committee—Reported progress on the matter of proposed amalgamation of water front unions.

Nominations—Nominations for delegate to the A. F. of L. convention. Delegates Johanson and Reguin were nominated.

A motion was made to instruct secretary to have ballots printed. Amendment, that names be written in on blank paper provided by secretary; amendment carried.

New Business—Delegate Condrotte, business agent Bartenders' Union, reported that candidates for Supervisors, namely, Hayden and Hunsicker were employing non-union men.

Receipts—Teamsters No. 85, \$20; Chauffeurs, \$4; Newspaper Solicitors, \$8; Glass Blowers, \$12; Garment Cutters, \$2; Photo Engravers, \$4; Cooks, No. 44, \$12; Hoisting Engineers, \$6; Press Feeders, \$6; Sheet Metal Workers No. 104, \$12; Painters No. 19, \$20; Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31, \$6; Baggage Messengers, \$2; Carpenters No. 22, \$20; Jewelry Workers, \$2; Moving Picture Operators, \$4; Bakers No. 24, \$14; Stable Employees, \$20; Stage Employees, \$4;

United Laborers, \$16; Cooks' Helpers, \$12; Marble Workers, \$4; Stationary Firemen, \$6; Steam Engineers, \$12; Ice Cream Wagon Drivers, \$2; Garment Workers No. 131, \$10; Sugar Workers, \$4; Blacksmiths' Helpers, \$4; Plasterers, \$12; Retail Clerks No. 432, \$5; Roofers, \$4; Janitors, \$4; Elevator Constructors, \$4; Broom Makers, \$2; Longshore Lumbermen, \$10; Pavers, \$2; Freight Handlers, \$4; Granite Cutters, \$8. Total, \$303.

Expenses—Secretary, \$40; postage, \$7.50; stenographer, \$25; stenographer, \$18; Home Telephone Co., \$6.65; Brown & Power, \$2.95; John Monohan & Co., printing, \$14; Walter N. Brunt Co., \$4.50; donation to Garment Workers, St. Louis, \$100. Total, \$218.60.

There being no further business the Council adjourned at 10:30 p. m.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

Fraternally submitted,

ANDREW J. GALLAGHER, Secretary.

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MORE ABOUT WOMAN'S WORK.

By Rachel Cole.

The uncertain, hit-or-miss program of woman's erstwhile destiny has been largely responsible, I believe, for lack of organization among sewing women. "It has seemed to us that the sewing trades are most in need of help," said Jane Addams several years ago, and later, a shirt makers' and a cloak makers' union was organized at Hull House. But that did not reach the needs of the State street needle-women—those who fashion the beautiful gowns. They are refined, intelligent, womanly women. No danger of a lady getting out of her "sphere" with needle and thread. Sewing is a quiet and wholly un-masculine craft and Mrs. Grundy and most men have been willing to let the women have it. Pen pictures of the poor seamstress who has plied her needle by the window, with sad, pensive face, while expectantly waiting and watching for the ship that never returned and the letter that never came, have adorned pages of our sentimental literature. No one ever seemed to have thought that she was making money while she waited, or that if not, why not, as raiment has always been very much in vogue; and as heretofore stated women and needles and thread have been for the most part the constructing agents, whether in factory or elsewhere.

Of course when we girls learnt to sew our doll clothes, it was play that pushed the needle. When we fashioned our first gingham dress for school wear it was girlish pride that pushed the needle. When we went into the shop to make gowns for a living, capitalism pushed the needle, and in our mad haste to make the needles fly half the sewing girls are afflicted with "thimble-itis." Never heard of that disease? Well, it is caused by too much stooping in cold, draughty work rooms, too much hurry, too little time for lunch, too much overtime, too little fresh air. It is a nervous trouble to baffle the Wier Mitchells of the profession because the fashionable prescription for woman's nervous troubles is "complete rest and change"; and the doctor knows when to give rest-cure advice and when to give capsules. Personally, it was a bad case of thimble-itis that brought me to Socialism, though I had a good case of Socialism for some time before I knew it. It was like this: A few years ago I sat in a great store in Chicago and did "piece work" on beautiful gowns to earn a livelihood, and incidentally to help add to the millions of the two young grandsons of the merchant prince who had stipulated in his will that they should not inherit the principal until they were fifty years of age, the income alone being quite fabulous. In the interim hundreds of women—clean, decent, skillful—are annually adding other thousands to the principal by accepting a scale of wages that is scandalously low. In that store we all shivered for four days in late October without a vestige of heat—the steam pipes were being laid—while the trains coming in from the north were covered with snow. The health of every woman—and there were about six hundred—could not help being affected by such exposure. And still we didn't walk out!

Truly, sewing women are psychological studies. I talked in an undertone to those near me about what fools we were. The great cloak and suit sale was on, and they could not have carried on their tremendous sales a single hour without the skilled alteration help. And yet they sat and sewed in mortal terror lest Miss B——, the forelady, should appear with a new grouch. I have seen girls who were earning twelve dollars per week and receiving but eight, actually tremble at the approach of the terrible Miss B——. Psychological puzzles, I should say so. On the event of my second payday I had it out with Miss B—— on the subject of wages. Before I was through delivering my opinion about her and the firm I had an audience of about twenty

women who followed me to the cloak room with exclamations of wonderment. An inspector said to me: "I have wanted to say every word you said to Miss B—— tonight for two years, but just couldn't." I do not know why American women, though they have made doll clothes and their own school dresses, should walk into a business house with needle and thimble in such a brow-beaten state. I pondered these things very deeply, and found myself feeling sorry for the hundreds who stayed on in fear and trembling, and felt a new loathing for a system that made their enslavement possible. I went to a country town and engaged in newspaper work—March women can do anything, the astrologers say. I was glad to be out of the strife, glad to be where I could get a perspective. One day I was talking earnestly to a gifted man who had come to the town to lecture. I told him how the struggle of women in cities hurt me, and said other things that were on my heart. He grasped my hand eagerly and said, "Why, my dear woman, you are a Socialist. So am I, and delighted to know you." Whereupon I wondered if I really was a Socialist. It had never occurred to me that I, who had been brought up so conventionally, had been so well "grounded" in politics and religion could be a Socialist! I had almost regarded them (the Socialists) as a separate race of people, as the unknowing do.

But I found the man was right. I was a Socialist in spirit, at least, and I believe the germ got me in that beautiful Chicago store, despite their war on germs, having an army of Bohemian women on their hands and knees scrubbing every hour in the day, to be rid of germs! And the old ideals I found no longer of use to me, seeming as remote from present needs as my doll clothes.

But how to reach these refined, skillful sewing women and get them to know their power and worth, that is the question. I have talked to them in the shop, but the replies are similar: "It is all I know how to do, and I can't afford to be out of a job. There are girls getting less than I am."

"Would you join a Needleworkers' Union?"

"O, I don't know. We might have to go on a strike, and mother and I would be in the poor-house in three weeks. I wish things were different, but unions are more for men."

And in that frame of mind they are sewing today, stitching away, and coughing, a dry, hacking cough—many of them—trembling and hurrying, all of them. Their tape lines about their necks dangle near their hearts and seem to measure the length of their days significantly. Poor hearts, that are afraid of an uppish forelady who is paid to be mean, but sit daily in the very path of tuberculosis and other menaces, apparently unafraid, and counting themselves lucky to be allowed to slave on unmolested.

I would not have them sew any less faithfully or artistically. I believe in work for the "very work's sake," but I also believe in knowing one's worth and the dignity and strength of organization.

The convention of State governors, which met in session at Spring Lake, N. J., went on record against the "invasion of the functions and rights of the States by minor federal judges." The action of the governors was prompted by the decision of Justice Sanborne of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, enjoining the railroad commission of Minnesota from regulating State rates on the ground that such regulation could not be enforced, would deprive the roads of proper remuneration, and interfere with interstate commerce. Hoke Smith, governor of Georgia, declared: "If the decision of Judge Sanborne becomes the law of this country, the twilight zone will so broaden that we will never see twilight again in the regulation of passenger and freight traffic."

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Notes in Union Life

Death has called the following members of local unions during the past week: Thomas J. Ayers of the Switchmen's Union, Achilles Sacchi of the Cement Workers' Union, Matthew Babcock of the Bookbinders' Union, Fred Ficken of the Beer Wagon Drivers' Union, Fred'k L. Mair of the Machinists' Union, Timothy A. Santry of the Iron Molders' Union, Antoine Weber of the Theatrical Stage Employees, Hattie Brown of the Waitresses' Union, Philip Dunn of Electrical Workers' Union No. 6, Charles P. Mugler of the Painters and Decorators' Union, Joseph F. Leve of the Typographical Union.

A regular meeting of the Cigar Makers' International Union No. 228 was held September 21st, and a ten-cent assessment levied for the benefit of the strikers of Cigar Makers' Union No. 6, Syracuse, N. Y. Label order of business was adopted, to be read to membership in meetings—only one section at each meeting—to educate the members in demanding the union label on all goods, whenever possible to do so.

The District Council of Teamsters will hold a meeting on Monday night next for the purpose of determining jurisdictional questions.

The speakers selected by the Northern California Anti-Suffrage Association to address the Labor Council tonight are Miss Minnie Bronson and Mrs. W. F. Scott. The speakers have given notice that they will answer any questions that delegates may desire to ask.

Secretary Scharrenberg of the State Federation of Labor has received word from Bakersfield that the committee in charge of the reception of delegates to the state convention, which is to convene in that city on Monday, October 2d, is making extensive preparations for the entertainment of the visitors. A visit to the oil fields has been arranged for, and on the night of October 5th a banquet is to be given. There will be various other features of entertainment.

A conference was held Sunday between representatives of the Journeymen Tailors' Union and the executive committee of the Labor Council. A plan of establishing union garment-making shops was adopted and will be submitted to the Labor Council for approval tonight.

President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor; Andrew Furuseth, president of the International Seamen's Union; Paul Scharrenberg, secretary of the State Federation of Labor, and O. A. Tveitmo, secretary of the State Building Trades Council, held a conference Sunday on the plan of forming a national organization of the unskilled migratory workers. The American Federation of Labor is expected to back the movement.

LABOR COUNCIL OF VALLEJO.

Vallejo, Cal., September 26, 1911.

To San Francisco "Labor Clarion": The Vallejo Trades and Labor Council's attention has been drawn to the fact that notices are appearing in eastern daily papers calling for men of various crafts to come to Mare Island Navy Yard to work on the new collier Jupiter, which, as yet, the yard has not started upon. When the collier Prometheus was under course of construction similar notices were placed in the eastern papers, with the result that a great many shipfitters, caulkers, riveters and others were brought to this coast, and a great many of the men after working for a week or two were dismissed on account of lack of work, which caused these men inconvenience and hardship. This council believes that this matter should be brought to the attention of organized labor, so that they can govern themselves accordingly, and for that reason have instructed me to write you of these facts for publication.

Fraternally yours,

H. L. FREUDENBERG, Secretary.

TWO LETTERS.

(Published by Order of the Labor Council.)
County Jail, Los Angeles, Cal.,
September 19, 1911.

Walter Macarthur, 44-46 East Street, San Francisco, Cal. Dear Sir and Brother: Since being forcibly and unlawfully brought to the State of California, I have been greatly interested in the affairs in this section of the country, as they applied to the advancement of our common cause. It goes without saying that even before my presence here, I was interested in a general way in the many matters of interest to the organized workers of the entire Pacific Coast, and particularly in the coming municipal elections in both San Francisco and Los Angeles.

Being desirous of seeing success crown our efforts, I have endeavored to keep in close touch with the situation, and am deeply grieved at the division in our ranks in San Francisco, which press and other reports state is liable to result in the defeat of the Union Labor administration that has been in office for the past two years.

After considering the situation from every viewpoint and discussing it with those whom I know are honest and sincere, it occurred to me that it might be well for me to write you and endeavor to urge upon you the necessity of a united front among the toilers of the Pacific Coast at this particular time, in a political way, if their best interests are to be protected and their past achievements conserved.

I know that you are aligned with those who are opposed to the continuance in power of the Union Labor administration in San Francisco. I know the complications, many of them purely local, that a situation like that entails; I also know that political ties are hard to break, particularly in such strenuous times as the present, but,—

I also know the vast interests organized labor has at stake at this writing, not only in San Francisco and Los Angeles, but on the entire Pacific Coast, from Vancouver, B. C., to San Diego, Cal.

Casting personalities and localism and individualities aside, you know and I know the general import that will be attached to the defeat of the Union Labor party in San Francisco at this time. That being so, I have no hesitation in requesting you to align yourself with your fellow workers, or at least to refrain from actively supporting the candidates of the fusion party, which is going to every length to annihilate the Union Labor party.

Mind you, this is no partisan letter; I am a citizen of Indiana, consequently not a voter of California; it is not a case of McCarthy or Rolph with me; I have met Mr. McCarthy several times in a casual way, Mr. Rolph I have never met. I am eliminating the personal equation, am looking far beyond it.

Say what we will, the result of the coming municipal election in San Francisco is of vital interest to organized labor on the Pacific Coast, is being watched with intensity, and is fraught with great possibilities for weal or woe. Your election precedes the one in this city by but thirty days, and it can safely be said that they will both be history and have an indirect bearing on our case, in which we are vitally interested, for say what you will, the opponents of our movement are endeavoring to influence the result so that it will be advantageous to their interests.

This is not a personal letter in that it is not written in the hope of securing any personal advantage to the writer.

In addressing you, I am animated solely by the desire to do what in me lies to present a united front at this critical period in the history of the trade-union movement on the Pacific Coast, believing that to be requisite to success, and secure in the belief that we should be big enough and broad enough to adjust questions of policy and

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expediency within our own ranks and in our own way.

I am willing to suffer any ignominy that our opponents may be able to inflict, but could bear such burden with much better grace did I know that our cause had the backing of a solid phalanx on the political as well as on the industrial field.

That I am asking you to make a sacrifice of generous proportions, I well know, but the history of all accomplishments is one long line of sacrifices by big, broad, capable individuals, who, by their unselfish actions have made it possible for their successors to enjoy a better day than was their privilege during the period of their activities.

While I know that you are very, very busy, I would appreciate a line by way of reply to the above request.

With best wishes for the future success of the International Seamen's Union of America, and of yourself, I am,

Fraternally yours,

J. J. McNAMARA.

P. S.—I deem it no more than right to say to you that I am also writing Brother Andrew Furuseth in a similar strain.

County Jail, Los Angeles, Cal.,

September 19, 1911.

Andrew Furuseth, 44-46 East Street, San Francisco, Cal. Dear Sir and Brother: You will, no doubt, be surprised to hear from me, particularly on the subject matter I have in mind.

Needless for me to say that I have always been interested in and proud of the strong and virile labor movement of the Pacific Coast and the many successes it has achieved in years gone by.

I have always viewed with alarm the many strenuous efforts that have been made recently and are now being made at several points on the coast to disrupt that movement that means so much to all of us.

For many reasons, any one of which would be sufficient in itself, the present situation on the coast is quite critical, in my estimation, both in a political and industrial way.

Having heard that you are opposed to the retention in power of the Union Labor administration, my object in writing you is to urgently ask you to change your attitude on this particular matter, or at least remain non-committal, so that we may present a united front to our opponents, for, argue as we will, that is the real classification for those who have fused against us.

Understand me, now, Brother Furuseth, this is not a personal matter with me; I know McCarthy but slightly, do not know Rolfe at all, am a citizen of Indiana, consequently not a voter in California, and it naturally follows that my interest is based on a genuine desire to see a solidarity that will redound to our continued advancement, and confound the enemies of labor.

Try to explain it away as we may, it is an acknowledged fact that there is a determined battle on between organized labor, on the one hand, and capitalized greed, on the other, from Vancouver, B. C., to San Diego, California, that has for its main objective point the crippling (we know they cannot eliminate us) of all our organizations on the Pacific Coast.

That being so, and in view of the bitterness of our opponents, it cannot be successfully contended that the defeat of the Union Labor party in San Francisco at the coming municipal election will not be considered a slap at organized labor, and be heralded as such in no uncertain terms throughout the length and breadth of the land.

I will so consider it, so will all our people, and we can rest assured that the employing interests will make the most of it in the campaign of annihilation.

This is no time for splitting hairs, or for theorizing; it is a condition that confronts us; vast and vital problems are pressing for immediate solution; and we must face them and dispose

of them either favorable to our cause or otherwise; the contest in San Francisco precedes the one in this city by a few weeks, and they will both be disposed of definitely before our trial; rightly or wrongly the outcome of the first conflict will have a bearing on the second, and jointly they will have an indirect yet powerful influence on the trial that is to be staged here shortly, in the hope of discrediting, not an individual or two, but the movement that means so much to us.

Understand me, I am not addressing you for personal advantage, for we are ready and able to meet any fate that powerful opponents and biased prosecutors (or persecutors) may be able, by force, to inflict on us.

The sole object I have in view is to prevent our enemies from obtaining a temporary advantage, which would give them fresh vigor to carry on the battle with renewed energy on the Pacific Coast, and it is the spirit that actuates me.

By way of illustrating my point, let me quote a telegram sent to the Governor of Indiana by the manager of the Moran Shipbuilding Company, of Seattle, Washington, shortly after my deportation. It is as follows:

"I respectfully assure you of my admiration and the strong support of all true citizens here. Send all dynamite suspects back to the Pacific Coast; rid your own State of them, and let Los Angeles deal with them. Finish the good work you began. Denounce those who condemn you."

That is a fair expression of the sentiment of the employers on the Pacific Coast, and we can rest assured that it will be futile for us to look for a square deal, let alone any favors from officials who are inducted into office by those interests. The individual may be all right, but he will be a victim of circumstances; he will be powerless, he will listen to the dictates of his own class, first, last and all the time, and we may as well realize that now as at any other time. It has been thus in the past, and will continue so in the future, only in increased intensity.

Sooner or later, if we hope to be successful, we will have to eliminate personalities and petty differences of policy, etc., when confronting our common enemy, and evolve a solution of them in our own ranks; why not start now?

With your years of experience you realize the struggle that confronts us; you know the attitude of the United States Steel Corporation toward the men of your own craft on the Great Lakes; you know what has been their attitude toward our organization, as well as toward any organization they come in contact with; you know that they, in company with several of the larger interests, are banded together to defeat us in our aim and aspirations, whether we are on the Atlantic or Pacific seaboard. That being so, it occurs to me that we can with good grace overlook a great deal in a personal way, like many sincere, broad-minded men before us have done; their spirit of self-sacrifice has resulted in untold benefits to those who came after them; we should be only too willing to follow in their footsteps.

While I realize that your time is at a premium, I should like to have a few lines from you by way of reply.

It may not be amiss for me to note that I am also writing Brother Macarthur in today's mail and on the same subject. Am in good health and spirits.

With my very best wishes for the future success of the organization you have the honor to represent, and with kindest personal regards, I am,

Fraternally and sincerely yours,

J. J. McNAMARA.

Minister (approaching baptismal font): "The candidate for baptism will now be presented." Mother of Intended Candidate (in perturbed whisper to husband): "There! I knew we had forgotten something, Archibald. Run home, quick, and fetch the baby!"

BREAKS UP MEETING.

A meeting called by the Oakland Chamber of Commerce several days ago for the purpose of promoting home industry in Oakland came to an untimely end through an unhappy introduction of Citizens' Alliance sentiment into the meeting by Manager Parsons of the Judson Iron Works of Oakland.

Parsons was chairman of the meeting, to which were invited Secretaries Sefton of the Oakland Central Labor Council, Dwyer of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, Morrison of the Iron Trades Council, and Churchill of the Mission Promotion Association of San Francisco.

All went well until Parsons took issue with the secretary of the Home Industry League, who favored close co-operation with union labor. Parsons said the meeting was not in the interest of union labor and, in fact, that he himself was a member and carried a paid-up card of the Citizens' Alliance.

He had no sooner said this than up jumped Secretary Churchill of the Mission Promotion Association and declined to be a party to any meeting in which the Citizens' Alliance was injected.

The union labor officials followed suit and in spite of the efforts of Secretary A. A. Denison of the Oakland Chamber of Commerce to smooth out the trouble, the meeting came to an end with the departure of the union officials and Churchill.

"A man's ideal, like his horizon, is constantly receding from him as he advances toward it."—Shedd.

AN INVITATION

We invite deposits from everyone—rich, poor, old and young. We recognize no classes but treat large and small depositors with the same courtesy and consideration.

HUMBOLDT SAVINGS BANK

783 Market Street, near Fourth, San Francisco

Union Label of the United Brewery Workmen.

When drinking beer, see that this label is on the keg or bottle.

SEE that the Bartender who waits on you wears one of these Buttons. Color: Sept, Silver on Black.

Summerfield & Haines

UNION-MADE CLOTHING

COR. SIXTH AND MARKET

Agents Carhartt Overalls

Golden Gate Compressed Yeast

Save tin foil wrappers with labels attached for silverware and picture premiums. Office, 26 Mint Ave., San Francisco.

MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

Headquarters and secretaries' offices, 68 Haight. The regular weekly session of the board of directors was held Tuesday, September 26th, 1911, President Albert A. Greenbaum presiding.

Transfers deposited: Ciro Bonaccini, trumpet, Local No. 174; Trev. Sharp, violin, Local No. 199; Sal. Errico, clarinet, Local No. 310; Jeff Myall, piano, Local No. 105.

Transfer withdrawn: Jos. Wenn, Local No. 367.

Admitted to membership upon examination: H. Borel, violin.

Resigned: P. F. Duggan, H. E. Woollett.

Transfer annulled: V. Culbertson, Local No. 510.

Permission granted members to play with the University of California Orchestra, October 7, 1911, at regular union rates; also for members to serenade another member of this local.

Mr. Chas. Goerlich has returned from Germany, where he has been for the past two and a half months on a visit to relatives and friends. He spent most of his time at his old home in the province of Schlesien.

Saturday, September 30th, is the last day to pay dues. Those who fail to pay before October 1st will become delinquent.

P. Hans Flath, Local No. 32, and R. Hender-shott, Local No. 64, are reported playing a two weeks' engagement at the Cort Theatre.

The following article, relative to a young member of this local, was clipped from the "Joliet Musical College Journal": "The brass instrument department will be conducted by Mr. Louis H. Condry, a very capable cornist and musician. He commenced his studies at an early age, and has since studied under the great masters of the cornet, H. A. Vander Cook and A. F. Weldon of Chicago. Mr. Condry appeared at the Dellwood Park concerts as solo cornist last season, and will spend the coming season with the Joliet Musical College."

The dues and assessments for the current quarter, amounting to \$5.75, are now due and payable to the financial secretary, Arthur S. Morey, and become delinquent after September 30, 1911. The dues amount to \$1.50, strike assessments, \$3.25, and death benefit assessments, \$1, levied on account of the deaths of W. Kadletz, W. Delany, George Grosser and A. Lombardo.

"You'll be a man like one of us some day," said the patronizing sportsman to a lad who was throwing his line into the same stream. "Yes, sir," he answered, "I s'pose I will some day, but I b'lieve I'd rather stay small and ketch a few fish."

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it:

American Bakery, 671 Broadway.
American Tobacco Company.
Bekins Van & Storage Company.
Butterick patterns and publications.
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boot and shoe mfrs.
California Saw Works, 715 Brannan.
Carson Glove Company, San Rafael, Cal.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
McKenzie Broom Co., 315 Bryant.
National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.
Pacific Box Factory.
Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
Schmidt Lithograph Company.
Standard Box Factory.
United Cigar Stores.
Victoria Cafeterias, 133 Powell and 76 Geary.
Washington Square Theatre, Powell-Montgom'y
Wreden & Co., 2294 Fillmore.

S. N. WOOD & CO.

MARKET AND FOURTH STS., SAN FRANCISCO

Cor. Washington and 11th Streets, Oakland

The Best Suits for Men

\$15.00

New arrivals in our famous \$15 Suits for Men have just been opened up. Classy browns and grays, that are full of style, and are right in fabric and coloring. New serges from the famous American Woolen Mills; fast color navy blue serges, built in a variety of pretty models.

These are all cut on the newest fall pattern; they are hand-tailored throughout, lined with serge, and are constructed to give unlimited service, and to retain their shape under any and all conditions. Being made in our own factory, and sold without the usual middleman's profit, it is but natural that these suits should be a better buy for you than any other suits upon the market. Big new stocks are awaiting your selection. We'd like you to inspect them today, but tomorrow will do just as well if more convenient to you.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

A special meeting of the union will be held on Sunday afternoon, October 1st, at 1:30 o'clock for the purpose of considering the newspaper and machine scale presented by the special scale committee, with the recommendations of the executive committee on same. Every member is earnestly requested to be present.

Joseph Leve, for many years with the Gille Show Print Co., died suddenly at 6 o'clock Wednesday morning from heart failure. He lived with his father at 2639 San Jose avenue.

Carlo Piodi of the "La Voce del Popolo" chapel, was married on June 15th to Miss Ophelia Ertola and left on a honeymoon trip to Italy and France on June 17th, from which the happy couple returned to this city on September 23d. They have the best wishes of their many friends.

Bert A. Stone is confined to his bed through illness.

E. K. Downer, in a letter from Downieville, Cal., reports his prospects in a mining venture brighter than ever. He also says that fishing is good.

Another donation of \$245.25 was made to the McNamara defense fund. This is equal to 25 cents per capita on members in good standing.

The constitutional amendment granting the ballot to women was indorsed at the meeting on Sunday last.

An old cane once the property of E. T. Plank, former international president, was voted to James P. Orwell, a life-long friend of the departed official.

The following applicants for membership will appear before the membership committee on Monday evening, October 9th, at 8 o'clock: Earl Wolven, H. F. Cross, H. C. Hinds. The following were elected to membership: Burns Cunningham, Rex L. Griffin. Initiated: Gabriel Saavedra and Rex L. Griffin.

TEACHERS AND EXAMPLES.

Humane Press Bureau.

Kindness is best taught by example. If a teacher is interested in the subject of kindness to animals, there are many ways of introducing it in connection with other studies. Brief facts, such as the following, may be used as blackboard lessons:

It pays to take care of domestic animals.

Most birds are a great help to the farmer.

Animals have rights as well as people.

To abuse any innocent and helpless creature, is mean, cruel and cowardly.

Domestic animals often suffer for want of fresh water.

Fish should be killed as soon as taken out of the water.

All cruelty degrades the person who practices it.

Remove the harness from a horse on a hot day whenever you desire to give him full rest, and always once during the day. A thorough grooming will rest the animal and improve his condition.

Teach the child to feed and water the hungry dog and to find a home for the stray cat, and you will create in him a desire to be kind, merciful and compassionate. You will make of him a good man.

About everything that a man touches sooner or later becomes a revelation of his character. Not only the human companions of his hearth and home, but his dog and his horse and his cattle will surely in time "proclaim the man."

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DIRECTORY OF LABOR COUNCIL UNIONS

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth Street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursday at 7:30 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislative Committee meets at call of chairman. Headquarters phones, Market 56; Home M 1226.

Alaska Fishermen—95 Steuart.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 2—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 3—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 5—Meet alternate Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 92 Steuart.

Bakers (Cracker), No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Garibaldi Hall, Broadway and Kearny.

Bakers' Auxiliary (Crackers)—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 1524 Powell.

Bakers (Pie)—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 177 Capp.

Bakers, No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Barbers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 343 Van Ness.

Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—Meet 4th Thursdays, St. Helen's Hall, 2089 15th.

Bartenders, No. 41—Meet Mondays, 22 Ninth.

Bay and River Steamboatmen—Hdqrs., 51 Steuart.

Beer Drivers, No. 227—Headquarters, 177 Capp; meet 2d and 4th Thursdays.

Beer Bottlers, No. 293—Headquarters 177 Capp; meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters.

Bill Posters—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays. Roesch Building, 15th and Mission.

Bindery Women, No. 125—Meet 2d Friday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine), No. 168—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Boat Builders—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Boiler Makers, No. 25—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Roesch Hall, 15th and Mission.

Boiler Makers, No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.

Boiler Makers, No. 410—Meet second and fourth Wednesdays, Polito Hall, 3265 16th. J. Toohey, 618 Precita ave.

Book Binders, Paper Rulers, Paper Cutters and Folding Machine Operators' Union, No. 31—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, 14th and Guerrero.

Boot and Shoe Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 8:30 p. m., Moseback's Hall.

Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Tiv. Hall, Albion ave., between 16th and 17th.

Bootblacks—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, Garibaldi Hall.

Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.

Brass and Chandeller Workers, No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Brewery Workmen, No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, No. 31—Meet Mondays, 224 Guerrero.

Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Butchers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 314 14th.

Carpenters, No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Carpenters, No. 304—Meet Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.

Carpenters, No. 483—Meet Mondays, 124 Fulton.

Carpenters, No. 1082—Meet Fridays, 124 Fulton.

Carpenters, No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Wolf's Hall, Ocean View.

Cement Workers, No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Chauffeurs, No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays in evening, second and fourth Thursdays in afternoon, at 124 Fulton. S. T. Dixon, business agent.

Cigar Makers—Headquarters, Roesch Building, 15th and Mission; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cloak Makers No. 8—Meet 925 Golden Gate ave., Jefferson Square Hall.

Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers, No. 9—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Jefferson Square Hall; Jake Hyams, secretary, 985 Fulton.

Composition Roofers, No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Cooks' Helpers—Headquarters, 303 Sixth; meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters.

Cooks, No. 44—Headquarters, 338 Kearny; meet 1st and 3d Thursday nights.

Coopers, No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Drug Clerks, No. 472—Meet Fridays at 9 p. m., at 343 Van Ness Ave.

Electrical Workers, No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Electrical Workers, No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 124 Fulton.

Electrical Workers, No. 537—Meet Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.

Electrical Workers, No. 633—Meet Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.

Elevator Conductors and Starters, No. 13105—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Elevator Constructors, No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Freight Handlers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 316 14th.

Furniture Handlers, No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Gardeners' Protective Union, No. 13020—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Garment Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Garment Workers, No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers, No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Gas and Water Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 306 14th.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Glove Workers—Miss B. Haraldson, secretary, 780 59th st., Oakland, Cal.

Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet Thursdays, 343 Van Ness Ave.; office, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Hackmen—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Kendrick's Hall, 454 Valencia. Headquarters, same place.

Hatters—James Moran, secretary, 1178 Market.

Hoisting Engineers, No. 59—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Horseshoers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Housesmiths and Iron Workers, No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.

Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Sunday (10:30 a. m.), Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Jewelry Workers, No. 31—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness Ave.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Longshore Lumbermen's Protective Association—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Lumber Clerks' Association—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Machine Hands—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge, No. 1—W. B. Atkinson, Rec. Sec., 1606 Castro.

Machinists, No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 228 Oak.

Mallors—Meet 4th Mon., at Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Cutters, No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Workers, No. 38—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Marine Firemen, Oilers and Watertenders' Union of the Pacific—91 Steuart.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce Ave.

Milkers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, at Helvetia Hall, 3964 Mission; headquarters, 641 California.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, 177 Capp.

Millmen, No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millmen, No. 423—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millwrights, No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Molders, No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Moving Picture Operators, Local 162, International Alliance Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, at headquarters, Musicians' Hall, 68 Haight.

Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

Newspaper Carriers, No. 12,831—Meet at 2089 15th, St. Helen's Hall. M. Boehm, Sec., 443 Franklin.

Newspaper Solicitors, No. 12,766—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th. V. A. Kline, secretary, 204 Valencia.

Painters, No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Paste Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, 441 Broadway.

Pattern Makers—Meet alternate Saturdays, at headquarters, Pacific Building, Fourth and Market.

Pavers, No. 18—Meet 1st Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Photo Engravers, No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Headquarters, 457 Bryant.

Plasterers, No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Saturdays, 1254 Market.

Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 557 Clay.

Printing Pressmen, No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Radebold, business agent, 557 Clay.

Rammermen—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Retail Clerks, No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 124 Fulton.

Retail Shoe Clerks, No. 410—Meet Mondays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, 44 East.

Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Sheet Metal Workers, No. 104—Meet 224 Guerrero.

Ship Drillers—Meet last Sunday, 114 Dwight.

Sign and Pictorial Painters, No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—Meet 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—H. Will, 73A De Long Ave.

Stable Employees—Meet Tuesdays, 22 Ninth.

Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Steam Engineers, No. 64—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Steam Shovel and Dredgemen, No. 29—Meet 2d Tuesday, Golden Eagle Hotel, 253 Third; John McGaha, secretary-treasurer.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 1st Wednesdays, in Assembly Hall, Monadnock Building.

Street Railway Employees—Meet Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 741 47th Ave., Richmond District.

Sugar Workers—Meet 2d Sunday afternoon and 3d Thursday evening, 316 14th.

Tailors (Journymen), No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Tanners—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 24th and Potrero Ave.

Teamsters, No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.

Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 536 Bryant.

Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.

Tobacco Workers—Miss M. Kerrigan, 290 Fremont.

Typographical, No. 21—Meet last Sunday, 316 14th; headquarters, Room 237 Investors' Building, Fourth and Market. L. Michelson, Sec.-Treas.

Undertakers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 431 Duboce Ave.

United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple. W. F. Dwyer, secretary.

Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Varnishers and Polishers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Waiters, No. 30—Meet first Wednesday 2:30 p. m., other Wednesday evenings, at headquarters, 61 Turk.

Waitresses, No. 48—Meet Wednesdays, at headquarters, Pacific Building, Fourth and Market.

Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

White Rats Actors' Union of America—Walter J. Talbot, secretary, 127 Ellis.

Wood Carvers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Woman's Union Label League, Local 258—Mrs. Hannah Nolan, secretary-treasurer, 3719A Seventeenth street.

Wage Earners' Suffrage League—316 14th; office hours 9 to 11 a. m. Louise LaRue, secretary.

Home Finding
Season is
here

LOW SETTLERS' FARES

in effect September 15
to October 15, 1911,
from the East to

CALIFORNIA via SOUTHERN PACIFIC

Here are some of them:

From	
Council Bluffs\$25.00
Omaha 25.00
Kansas City 25.00
Denver 25.00
Houston 25.00
St. Louis 32.00
New Orleans 32.00
Chicago 33.00
New York 50.00

Write to us for others
and details of rates and
routes.

884 Market Street.
Palace Hotel,
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"Recall" Pamphlets Ready

The pamphlet for use by the volunteer workers for the Direct Legislation Amendments is ready. It is entitled "What About the Initiative, Referendum and Recall?" It tells the inquiring voter just what he wants to know. That is, who are for it, who are against it, and why, what it is, and a copy of the sample ballot, showing how to vote correctly on October 10th.

You, the individual union man, reading this, are appointed a committee of one to send me a card telling me how many copies of this pamphlet you can distribute to advantage anywhere that it will make votes, especially among the shops.

Or you can call me over the Pacific phone, and order what you want—there is no charge. My number is Sutter 308.

The special joint committee appointed by the two Councils will take notice, and also secretaries of locals who have voted to take action. When bundles of from 500 and up are wanted, send a man to the office for them if you can, but if you cannot, phone or write in at once.

Look out for a "roorback" by the opponents of the recall of judges, right before election, and be prepared to meet the emergency with information, and votes.

Fraternally yours,

JUDSON KING,

231 Lick Building, Montgomery Street, near Market Street. Phone Sutter 308.

The boy whose business it was to answer the telephone rushed into the room of the senior partner. "Just got a message saying that your house was on fire," he said. "Dear me!" returned the senior partner, in a bewildered sort of way. "I knew my wife was pretty hot about something when I left home this morning; but I didn't think it was so bad as to set the house on fire!"

SCHOOL OF MECHANICAL ARTS.

The late Miranda W. Lux, by her last will and testament, set apart a portion of her estate to be held in trust for "The promotion of schools for manual training, industrial training and for teaching trades to young people of both sexes, in the State of California, and particularly in the City and County of San Francisco. . . ." The trustees of this fund have entered into an arrangement with the trustees of the California School of Mechanical Arts, whereby the organization and equipments of the latter institution may be used for carrying on two projects of industrial education, the funds therefor being provided from the Lux endowment.

Prospective teachers of domestic branches will be allowed to enroll in any of the courses heretofore offered in the California School of Mechanical Arts, and certain new courses of domestic instruction will be added for the same purpose. Evening instruction will be offered in the shops of the school for men who are engaged in mechanical trades during the daytime.

The development of industrial education in California is retarded at the present time by the lack of adequate opportunities for the training of teachers of household and mechanical branches. While neither of the projects herein announced is intended to comprehend all the functions of a so-called normal school, nevertheless, it is expected that they will serve a most useful purpose in opening the way for those who may wish to enter the field of industrial education as teachers.

The evening courses for men, however, are not intended primarily for the preparation of teachers, the main idea in this instance being to find out how far it is possible to overcome the shortcomings of modern shop conditions in the training of American mechanics by supplementing the daily work of the latter by evening instruction. The evening work, furthermore, will be mainly shop instruction, with a view of affording each man an opportunity to perfect himself in the use of such tools and appliances as he

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A guaranteed pension for life, if you are physically or mentally unable to work. For Man or Woman.

Send for Illustration.

may not have had access to under the specialized conditions of his daily work. There will be evening classes in applied mathematics and science and in drawing, but the instruction in these lines will be purely supplementary and will be limited to what each individual may feel that he needs for an intelligent understanding of his trade.

The mechanical departments of the California School of Mechanical Arts include a pattern shop, a foundry, a forge shop and a machine shop. Those of the Wilmerding School of Industrial Arts, which will also be available if needed, are a carpenter shop, a cabinetmaking department, a shop for plumbing and sheet metal work, an electrical workshop, and a bricklaying department. How many of these shops will be used for the accommodation of evening classes will depend upon the number of applicants for each. No department will be conducted for less than six applicants, and not more than four departments will be maintained during the year of 1911-12.

Instruction will begin Monday evening, October 9, 1911, at 7:15 o'clock. Applications may be filed at any time. Application blanks will be mailed upon request. As a rule, attendance in each shop will be restricted to those engaged in similar employment during the daytime.

There will be no prescribed courses of instruction, the plan being rather to meet the individual needs of those in attendance. Besides an instructor in each shop, there will be at hand men to teach mechanical drawing, mathematics, and science, as supplementary branches. Through personal consultation with the shop foreman and with the supplementary teachers, each man will make known his needs and express his wishes, and the instructors will plan the work accordingly. Students may feel at liberty at all times to take to the instructors problems of any sort that may have arisen in connection with their daily or evening shop work.

ORPHEUM.

The Six American Dancers, "Sextette of Stylish Steppers," will head the Orpheum bill next week. They give four numbers. The first—The American Vivandieres—by the Misses Lovenberg and Ramsay, next, the Dancing Adonis by Messrs. Purcella and Orben and the Pierrot by Charles Connor. The Avon Comedy Four in their farce "The New School Teacher" comes to the Orpheum next week. As a straight quartette they are entertaining but they excel in their good natured fun. John W. World and Mindel Kingston will be included in next week's attractions. Their act consists of a mixture of singing and dancing that is novel. A genuine and hotly contested game of polo will be played at every performance next week by the International Polo Teams. Each is a two-man team composed of fine sturdy athletes. Next week will be the last of Harry Breen; Conlin, Steele and Carr; The Seven Belfords and Sam Mann in "The New Leader."

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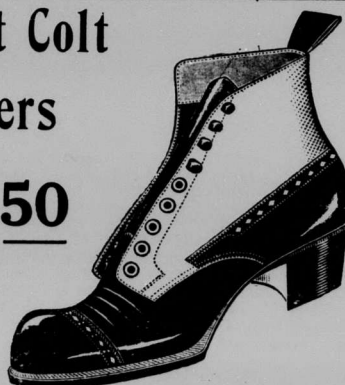
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